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PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF THE
REPUBLIC OF ISRAEL

This summary of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Israel has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

The summary was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from United States Department of Agriculture circulars B.E.P.Q. 370 and B.E.P.Q. 370, Revised, which were reviewed by the Minister of Agriculture of Israel, and from Plant Protection Ordinance (Amendment) 1949. The information was received from the Commercial Attache in Tel-Aviv, Israel, dated January 20, 1950.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of its preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.



Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF ISRAEL

BASIC LEGISLATION

Plant Protection Ordinance, 1924

Section 3 of the Ordinance authorizes the promulgation of plant protection orders.

REGULATIONS UNDER PLANT PROTECTION ORDER

NO. 129 OF SEPTEMBER 5, 1935.

IMPORTATION SUBJECT TO INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

All plants not included in schedules I, II, and III to this Order may be imported into Israel, provided that they are first inspected by a plant inspector at the place of entry into Israel and found free from diseases and pests.

PLANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

All plants included in schedules I and III that are required for experimental or scientific purposes may be imported into Israel, provided that the written permission of the Minister of Agriculture to import such plants is obtained at least seven days before the date of importation.

IMPORTATION OF SEED POTATOES RESTRICTED

No seed potatoes shall be imported into Israel after October 1, 1935, save under and in accordance with the special conditions indicated in this Order.

(Note: The Plant Protection Ordinance (Amendment) 1949 contains additional restrictions on the importation of seed potatoes. See P.5)

SCHEDULE I

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

The importation of the following plants is prohibited, provided that any or all of them may be imported for experimental or scientific

purposes and provided that the prohibition does not apply to preserved, pressed or dried fruits:

Annona spp., custard apple
Carica papaya L., papaya, pawpaw
Citrus spp., other than citrus fruits from Egypt.
Ficus spp., fig
Gossypium spp., cotton, other than ginned cotton.
Hibiscus spp.
Lycopersicum esculentum Mill., tomato, other than tomato fruit, the bona fide produce of Egypt.
Mangifera spp., mango, other than mango fruit, the bona fide produce of Egypt.
Morus spp., mulberry, plants only
Musa spp., bananas
Palms, all species other than the fruit of the date palm.
Persea spp., avocado
Psidium guajava L., guava, plants only.
Punica granatum L., pomegranate, plants only.
Solanum melongena L., eggplant

SCHEDULE II

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

The importation of the following plants is permitted, provided that each consignment is accompanied by a certificate that the plants are free (a) from all diseases and pests, and (b) in particular, from the diseases and pests indicated opposite the name of each plant respectively in the list below. The certificate must be signed by an officer of the Phytopathological Service (or any equivalent authority) in the country of origin.

Plants and plant products

Plant Pests

Grapevines, Vitis vinifera

Phylloxera vitifoliae Fitch;
disease known as "court noue"
or "arricciamento".

Mango fruit, the bona fide
produce of Egypt.

Bacillus mangiferae Doidge;
the coccids;
Pheracoccus hirsutus,
hibiscus mealy bug;
Chrysomphalus (ficus) conidum
L., the Florida red scale
or fig scale; all species
of Trypetidae.

Citrus fruits from Egypt, Syria
or Cyprus

Chrysomphalus (ficus) aonidum
L., the Florida red scale or
fig scale; (Aonidiella)
Chrysomphalus aurantii Mask.,
the California red scale.

All other fruits, vegetables,
and plants from Egypt not
included in Schedule I

Chrysomphalus aonidum L.,
and Phenacoccus hirsutus
Green.

Plums, quinces, apples, and pears,
whether nursery stock or fruit,
from Argentina, Australia, Austria,
Brazil, Canada, Chile, China,
Hawaii, Hungary, India, Japan,
Mesopotamia, Mexico, New Zealand,
Portugal, Rumania, South Africa,
Spain, United States of America,
and Yugoslavia, also apple,
quince, and pear nursery stocks
from countries other than those
above mentioned

Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.,
San Jose scale.

The following grades of fruit
from the United States will be
accepted without certificate:
"U.S. Fancy", "U.S. No. 1",
"Extra Fancy", and "Fancy".

Maize (Zea mays L.) seed for
sowing only

Sclerospora graminicola (Sacc.)
Schroet., downy mildew.

Seed beans

Colletotrichum lindemuthianum
(Sacc. & Magn.) Briosi & Cav.,
bean anthracnose.

Potatoes for consumption

(Phthorimaea) Gnorimoschema
operculella Zell., potato tuber
worm, and Leptinotarsa decem-
lineata Say, the Colorado
potato beetle.

Cabbage and cauliflower seeds

Bacterium campestris (Pam.)
E.F.Sm., = Pseudomonas
campestris, black rot of
cabbage.

Fresh cherries

Rhagoletis cerasi L., cherry
fruit fly.

Fresh peaches

Clasterosporium carpophilum
(Lev.) Aderh., peach die-back.

SCHEDULE III

PLANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES ADMITTED UNDER CERTIFICATION

The following plants, if required for scientific purposes, shall in addition to the said written permission of the Minister of Agriculture, be accompanied by a certificate that the plants are free: (a) from all diseases and pests, (b) in particular, from the diseases or pests indicated opposite the name of each plant, respectively, named below. The certificate must be signed by an officer of the Phytopathological Service (or any equivalent authority) in the country of origin:

Citrus nursery stock and budwood	<u>Bacterium (Pseudomonas) citri</u> (Hesse) Doidge, citrus canker; <u>Sphaceloma (fawcetti) citri</u> , citrus scab.
Mango stock or budwood	<u>Bacillus mangiferae</u> Doidge, bacterial blight of mango; <u>Chrysomphalus personatus</u> Comst., masked scale; <u>Aonidiella</u> <u>aurantii</u> Mask.; and <u>Phenacoccus</u> <u>hirsutus</u> Green.
Mango fruit, not the <u>bona fide</u> produce of Egypt	(<u>Cryptorhynchus</u>) <u>Sternochetus</u> <u>mangiferae</u> Fab., mango weevil; (<u>Cryptorhynchus</u>) <u>Sternochetus</u> <u>gravis</u> Fab.; all species of Trypetidae.
Fig (<u>Ficus</u> spp.)	<u>Chrysomphalus (ficus) aonidium</u> L.; <u>C. personatus</u> Comst., masked scale.

SCHEDULES IV AND V CONCERN THE IMPORTER

SCHEDULE VI

DISEASES FROM WHICH SEED POTATOES MUST BE FREE

Potato tuber worm	(<u>Phthorimaea</u>) <u>Gnorimoschema operculella</u> Zell.
Colorado potato beetle	<u>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</u> Say
Wart disease	<u>Synchytrium endobioticum</u> (Schilb.) Perc.
Powdery scab	<u>Spongospora subterranea</u> (Walls.) Lang.
Common scab	<u>Oospora (Actinomyces) scabies</u> Thaxt.
Black-leg	<u>Bacillus phytophthorus</u> O. Appel



Any consignment of potatoes that on inspection is found to be infected with powdery scab or common scab to the extent of more than 10 percent of the total number of tubers, will be considered as not free from disease and be liable to re-exportation or destruction.

The Plant Protection Ordinance (Amendment) 1949, contains the following provisions regarding the importation of seed potatoes:

- (a) The certificate must affirm that the shipped potatoes were grown in and proceed from a locality within a distance of 50 kilometers of which no live Colorado beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata) was found.
- (b) The shipped potatoes must be packed in new bags closed and sealed by the Government Plant Protection authorities of the country of origin.